What is claimed is:

1. A best-cell amendment method comprising the steps of:

at a radio network controller:

determining a hysteresis margin for each cell, this hysteresis margin being a threshold value for determining whether or not a best cell is to be amended, and notifying each mobile station of the determined hysteresis margin by way of a base station;

at said mobile stations:

measuring reception quality of a downlink signal of the best cell and reception quality of a downlink signal of another cell having the highest reception quality, and if the reception quality of said other cell having the highest reception quality is higher than the reception quality of said best cell by a margin that is equal to or greater than a set hysteresis margin, reporting the results of measuring reception quality as reception quality information to said radio network controller;

at said radio network controller:

upon receiving reception quality information from a mobile station, executing control to amend the best cells of mobile stations that transmitted the reception quality information; and

at said radio network controller:

measuring the degree of congestion of each cell and,

based on the degree of congestion, amending the hysteresis margins of the cells.

2. A best-cell amendment method according to claim 1, wherein said step in which said radio network controller amends the hysteresis margin of each cell based on the degree of congestion is a step of decreasing the hysteresis margin of a cell having a high degree of congestion.

3. A best-cell amendment method according to claim 1, further comprising a step in which said radio network controller effects control to increase the transmission power of a data transmission channel of a cell having a low degree of congestion.

4. A best-cell amendment method according to claim 1, wherein said step in which said radio network controller measures the degree of congestion of each cell is a step of determining the degree of congestion based on the average of the transmission power of data transmission channels of the base station that controls each of said cells.

5. A best-cell amendment method according to claim 1, wherein said step in which said radio network

controller measures the degree of congestion of each cell is a step of determining the degree of congestion based on the number of mobile stations that set a downlink shared channel with the base station that controls said cells.

6. A best-cell amendment method according to claim 1, wherein said step in which said radio network controller measures the degree of congestion of each cell is a step of determining the degree of congestion based on the system throughput in said cells.

7. A best-cell amendment method according to claim 1, wherein said step in which said radio network controller measures the degree of congestion of each cell is a step of determining the degree of congestion based on average user throughput in said cells.

8. A mobile communication system, comprising:

a plurality of base stations, each of said base stations controlling cells;

at least one radio network controller for determining a hysteresis margin for each cell, said hysteresis margin being a threshold value for determining whether or not a best cell is to be amended; reporting a determined hysteresis margin to each mobile station by way of a base station; upon receiving reception quality

information from a mobile station; both amending the best cell of the mobile station that has sent in the reception quality information and measuring the degree of congestion of each cell; and amending the hysteresis margin of each cell based on the degree of congestion; and

a plurality of mobile stations for measuring reception quality of a downlink signal of a best cell and reception quality of a downlink signal of another cell having the highest reception quality; and when the reception quality of said other cell having the highest reception quality is higher than the reception quality of said best cell by a margin that is equal to or greater than a hysteresis margin that has been set, reporting the measurement results of reception quality as reception quality information to said radio network controller.

9. A mobile communication system according to claim 8, wherein said radio network controller executes control for reducing the hysteresis margin of a cell having a high degree of congestion.

10. A mobile communication system according to claim 8, wherein said radio network controller executes control for increasing the transmission power of a data transmission channel of a cell having a low degree of congestion.

11. A mobile communication system according to claim 8, wherein said radio network controller determines the degree of congestion based on the average transmission power of data transmission channels of a base station that controls each of the cells.

12. A mobile communication system according to claim 8, wherein said radio network controller determines the degree of congestion based on the number of mobile stations that set downlink shared channels with the base stations that controls each cell.

13. A mobile communication system according to claim 8, wherein said radio network controller determines the degree of congestion based on system throughput in each cell.

14. A mobile communication system according to claim 8, wherein said radio network controller determines the degree of congestion based on average user throughput in each cell.

15. A radio network controller comprising:

a means for determining a hysteresis margin for each cell that is controlled by a base station, said hysteresis

margin being a threshold value for determining whether or not to amend a best cell;

a means for reporting said determined hysteresis margin to each mobile station by way of a base station; and

a means for, upon receiving reception quality information that each mobile station reports after determining that the reception quality of a cell other than the best cell is higher than the reception quality of said best cell by a margin that is equal to or greater than the set hysteresis margin, amending the best cells of mobile stations that have sent in the reception quality information and measuring the degree of congestion of each cell and amending the hysteresis margins of these cells based on the degree of congestion.

16. A radio network controller according to claim 15, wherein said means for amending the hysteresis margin executes control to reduce the hysteresis margin of a cell having a high degree of congestion.

17. A radio network controller according to claim 15, wherein said means for amending the hysteresis margin executes control to increase the transmission power of the data transmission channel of cells having a low degree of congestion.

18. A radio network controller according to claim 15, wherein said measuring the degree of congestion determines the degree of congestion based on the average transmission power of data transmission channels of the base stations that control each cell.

19. A radio network controller according to claim 15, wherein said measuring the degree of congestion determines the degree of congestion based on the number of mobile stations that set a downlink shared channel with a base station that controls each cell.

20. A radio network controller according to claim 15, wherein said measuring the degree of congestion determines the degree of congestion based on the system throughput in each cell.

21. A radio network controller according to claim 15, wherein said measuring the degree of congestion determines the degree of congestion based on the average user throughput in each cell.